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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/780,219

02/17/2004

Jeffrey W. Scott

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O'KEEFE, EGAN, PETERMAN & ENDERS LLP
1101 CAPITAL OF TEXAS HIGHWAY SOUTH
#C200
AUSTIN, TX 78746

EXAMINER

PHU, PHUONG M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2611

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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3 MONTHS

03/14/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/780,219

Applicant(s)

SCOTT ET AL.

Examiner

Phuong Phu

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 56-95 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 83-95 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 62-65 and 73-77 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 56-58, 60, 61, 66-69, 71, 72, 78, 79, 81 and 82 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 59, 70 and 80 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/2/04; 9/28/05.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is responsive to the Election filed on 1/23/07. Accordingly, claims 56-95 are currently pending; claims 56-82 are elected; claims 83-95 are non-elected claims; and claims 1-55 are canceled.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

3. Claims 56, 58, 60 and 61 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and further in view of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513.

-Regarding to claim 56, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses a method for communicating with phone lines across an isolation barrier “phone line isolation carrier” that comprises a plurality of isolation elements “capacitors”, the method comprising:

procedure (comprising "isolated encoder circuit") of generating an encoded digital signal (outputted from the "isolated encoder circuit") from a digital data signal "digital signal";

procedure (comprising "isolation barrier" and "isolated driver circuit") of communicating said encoded digital signal from phone line side circuitry "isolated system" to powered side circuitry "powered system" across at least two of the isolation elements "capacitors" of said isolation barrier, the at least two isolation elements comprising at least a first isolation capacitor and a second isolation capacitor, wherein bidirectional communication exists through the isolation barrier;

procedure (comprising "clock circuit") of providing a clock signal "isolated clock signal"; and

procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") of providing power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach whether bidirectional communication exists through the first and second isolation capacitors, as claimed.

Claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 17, teaches that bidirectional communication can exist through each isolation capacitors of an isolation barrier.

Since claim 10 does not teach in detail how the bidirectional communication exists through the isolation barrier is conveyed through the isolation barrier, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the invention of claim 10 in such a way that the bidirectional communication would be configurable to be conveyed and to exist through the first and second isolation capacitors of the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 18, so that the bidirectional communication would be obtained as required.

Claim 10 in view of claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach whether the encoded digital signal is an encoded digital differential signal including control data and the digital data signal, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches an encoding procedure of encoding a digital signal "data signals" by multiplexing the digital signal with control data "control signals" to obtain an encoded digital differential signal "differential digital signal".

Since claim 10 in view of claim 18 does not teach in detail how the encoded digital signal is generated, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising

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"isolated encoder circuit") in such a way that the procedure would multiplex the digital data signal with control data to obtain the encoded digital signal being an encoded digital differential signal comprising the digital signal and control data, as taught by claim 24, so that the generated encoded digital signal would be obtained as required.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18 and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through at least one of the plurality of isolation elements, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches that a clock signal "clock signal" can be recovered and provided from an isolated signal being transmitted from a powered side "second side" via an isolation barrier "isolation barrier".

Since claim 10 in view of claims 18 and 24 does not teach in detail how the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") provides the clock signal, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") in such a way that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 12, so that the clock signal would be obtained as required. With such the implementation, the clock signal is inherently provided from the powered side to the phone line side through least one of the plurality of isolation elements of the isolation barrier.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach procedure of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 teaches procedure of providing power from a powered side circuitry "system side integrated circuit device" to a phone line side circuitry "line side integrated circuit device" while still maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") in such a way that the procedure would provide the power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry while maintain the isolation required by the phone

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line isolation regulation standards, as taught by claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513, so that with such the implementation, the invention of claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and further in view of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 would be enhanced by being capable of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

-Regarding to claim 58, as applied to claim 56, the encoded digital differential signal would include both the digital data signal as data information and control data as control information.

-Regarding to claim 60, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses that each of said plurality of isolation elements of said isolation barrier comprises a capacitor (see col. 23, line 18).

-Regarding to claim 61, as similarly applied to claim 60, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses that at least a portion of said plurality of isolation elements of said isolation barrier each comprises a capacitor.

4. Claim 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513, and further in view of claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235.

-Regarding to claim 57, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 does not teach that the control data comprises phone line status information, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that a control data comprises phone line status information.

Since claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 does not teach in detail about the content of the control data, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the invention of claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 in such a way that the control data would comprises phone line status information, as taught by claim 9, so that the control data would be obtained as required.

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5. Claims 66-69, 71 and 72 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235.

-Regarding to claim 66, as similarly applied to claim 56 set forth above and herein incorporated, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses a method for communicating with phone lines across an isolation barrier "phone line isolation carrier" that comprises a plurality of isolation elements "capacitors", the method comprising:

procedure of (comprising "isolated encoder circuit" "isolation barrier" and "isolated driver circuit") communicating a digital data stream "digital signal" as an encoded digital signal (outputted from the "isolated encoder circuit") from bi-directional connections on phone line side circuitry to bi-directional connections on powered side circuitry across at least two of the isolation elements of said isolation barrier, the at least two isolation elements comprising at least a first isolation capacitor and a second isolation capacitor, wherein bi-directional communication occurs across the isolation barrier,

procedure (comprising "clock circuit") of providing a clock signal "isolated clock signal"; and
procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") of providing power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach whether bidirectional communication exists through the first and second isolation capacitors, as claimed.

Claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 17, teaches that bidirectional communication can exist through each isolation capacitors of an isolation barrier.

Since claim 10 does not teach in detail how the bidirectional communication exists through the isolation barrier is conveyed through the isolation barrier, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the invention of claim 10 in such a way that the bidirectional communication would be configurable to be conveyed and to exist through the first and second isolation capacitors of the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 18, so that the bidirectional communication would be obtained as required.

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Claim 10 in view of claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teaches whether the encoded digital signal is a digital differential signal, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches an encoding procedure of encoding a digital signal "data signals" by multiplexing the digital signal with control data "control signals" to obtain an encoded digital differential signal "differential digital signal".

Since claim 10 in view of claim 18 does not teach in detail how the encoded digital signal is generated, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "isolated encoder circuit") in such a way that the procedure would multiplex the digital data signal with control data to obtain the encoded digital signal being an encoded digital differential signal comprising the digital signal and control data, as taught by claim 24, so that the generated encoded digital signal would be obtained as required.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18 and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through at least one of the plurality of isolation elements, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches that a clock signal "clock signal" can be recovered and provided from an isolated signal being transmitted from a powered side "second side" via an isolation barrier "isolation barrier".

Since claim 10 in view of claims 18 and 24 does not teach in detail how the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") provides the clock signal, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") in such a way that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 12, so that the clock signal would be obtained as required. With such the implementation, the clock signal is inherently provided from the powered side to the phone line side through least one of the plurality of isolation elements of the isolation barrier.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach procedure of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 teaches procedure of providing power from a powered side circuitry "system side integrated circuit device" to a phone line side circuitry "line side integrated circuit device" while still maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") in such a way that the procedure would provide the power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry while maintain the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards, as taught by claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513, so that with such the implementation, the invention of claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and further in view of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 would be enhanced by being capable of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 does not teach procedure of converting a signal received from phone lines into a digital data stream, as claimed.

Claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches procedure of converting a signal received from phone lines into a digital data stream for further being process by a phone line side circuitry in a communication between the phone line side circuitry and the phone lines.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implementing the invention of Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 with an additional procedure of converting a signal received from phone lines into the digital data stream, as taught by claim 34, so that with such the implementation, the invention of claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 would be enhanced with a capability of receiving data signal transmitted from the phones lines for be being further processed by the invention.

-Regarding to claim 67, as applied to claim 66, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further

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in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that a digital bit stream can be configured to be communicated across said isolation barrier from said powered side circuitry to said phone line side circuitry; and said clock signal can be configured to be recovered within said phone line side circuitry from said digital bit stream.

-Regarding to claim 68, as applied to claim 66, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that said digital data stream is encoded prior to said communicating.

-Regarding to claim 69, as applied to claim 66, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that the differential signal includes both data information and control information.

-Regarding to claim 71, as applied to claim 66, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that each of said plurality of elements of said isolation barrier comprises a capacitor.

-Regarding to claim 72, as applied to claim 66, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827, and claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 and further in view of claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6,385,235 teaches that at least a portion of said plurality of isolation elements of said isolation barrier each comprises a capacitor.

6. Claims 78, 79, 81 and 82 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims , 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and further in view of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513.

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-Regarding to claim 78, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses a method for communicating with phone lines across an isolation barrier "phone line isolation carrier" that comprises a plurality of isolation elements "capacitors", the method comprising:

procedure (comprising "powered encoder circuit") of generating an encoded digital signal (outputted from the "isolated encoder circuit") from a digital data signal "digital signal";

procedure (comprising "isolation barrier" and "powered driver circuit") of communicating said encoded digital signal from powered side circuitry "powered system" to phone line side circuitry "isolated system" across at least two of the isolation elements "capacitors" of said isolation barrier, the at least two isolation elements comprising at least a first isolation capacitor and a second isolation capacitor, wherein bidirectional communication exists through the isolation barrier;

procedure (comprising "clock circuit") of providing a clock signal "isolated clock signal"; and

procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") of providing power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach whether bidirectional communication exists through the first and second isolation capacitors, as claimed.

Claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 17, teaches that bidirectional communication can exist through each isolation capacitors of an isolation barrier.

Since claim 10 does not teach in detail how the bidirectional communication exists through the isolation barrier is conveyed through the isolation barrier, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the invention of claim 10 in such a way that the bidirectional communication would be configurable to be conveyed and to exist through the first and second isolation capacitors of the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 18, so that the bidirectional communication would be obtained as required.

Claim 10 in view of claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach whether the encoded digital signal is an encoded digital differential signal including control data and the digital data signal, as claimed.

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In a similar endeavor, claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches an encoding procedure of encoding a digital signal "data signals" by multiplexing the digital signal with control data "control signals" to obtain an encoded digital differential signal "differential digital signal".

Since claim 10 in view of claim 18 does not teach in detail how the encoded digital signal is generated, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "isolated encoder circuit") in such a way that the procedure would multiplex the digital data signal with control data to obtain the encoded digital signal being an encoded digital differential signal comprising the digital signal and control data, as taught by claim 24, so that the generated encoded digital signal would be obtained as required.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18 and 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through at least one of the plurality of isolation elements, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 teaches that a clock signal "clock signal" can be recovered and provided from an isolated signal being transmitted from a powered side "second side" via an isolation barrier "isolation barrier".

Since claim 10 in view of claims 18 and 24 does not teach in detail how the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") provides the clock signal, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "clock circuit") in such a way that the clock signal is provided from the powered side to the phone line side through the isolation barrier, as taught by claim 12, so that the clock signal would be obtained as required. With such the implementation, the clock signal is inherently provided from the powered side to the phone line side through least one of the plurality of isolation elements of the isolation barrier.

Claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 18, 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 does not teach procedure of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards, as claimed.

In a similar endeavor, claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 teaches procedure of providing power from a powered side circuitry "system side integrated circuit device" to a phone line side circuitry "line side

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integrated circuit device" while still maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to implement the procedure (comprising "isolated power supply circuit") in such a way that the procedure would provide the power from the powered side circuitry to the phone line side circuitry while maintain the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards, as taught by claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513, so that with such the implementation, the invention of claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 in view of claims 24 and 12 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 and further in view of claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,570,513 would be enhanced by being capable of maintaining the isolation required by the phone line isolation regulation standards.

-Regarding to claim 79, as applied to claim 78, the encoded digital differential signal would include both the digital data signal as data information and control data as control information.

-Regarding to claim 81, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses that each of said plurality of isolation elements of said isolation barrier comprise a capacitor (see col. 23, line 18).

-Regarding to claim 82, as similarly applied to claim 81, claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,137,827 discloses that at least a portion of said each of said plurality of isolation elements of said isolation barrier comprise a capacitor.

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 62-65 and 73-77 are allowed.

8. Claims 59, 70 and 80 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

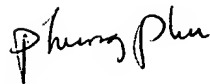
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Phuong Phu whose telephone number is 571-272-3009. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (8:00 AM - 4:30 PM).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jay Patel can be reached on 571-272-2988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Phuong Phu
03/01/07

PHUONG PHU
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Phuong Phu
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2611